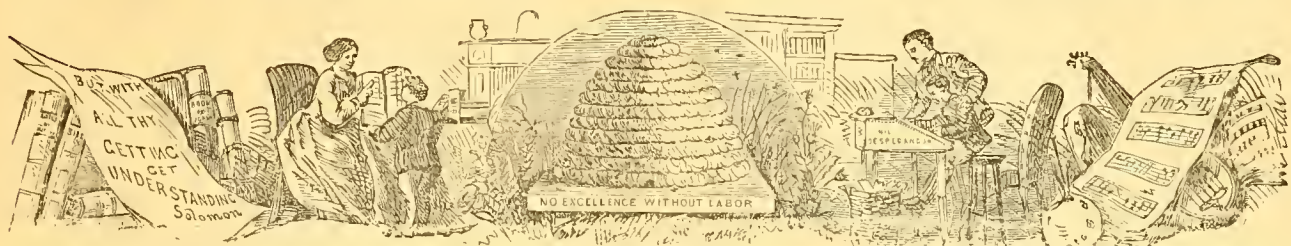


THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR.

DEVOTION TO THE LORD.



VOL 10.

SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 26, 1875

NO. 13

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE COD FISH.

WE have a few interesting little pictures to present to our youthful readers, which illustrate how Cod fish are caught and how they are cured for use. To make this plain we will divide our subject into three parts: first, the fish; next, their home; lastly, how they are caught and cured. First then, for the fish.

The Cod belongs to the same family of fishes as the haddock, whiting, ling and others, which family is distinguished by characteristics, some of which are a smooth, oblong body, covered with small, soft scales; a scaleless head; lateral eyes, jaws supplied with several ranges of unequal, pointed teeth, and a small beard at the tips of the lower jaws.

There are eight species of Cod described as being found in North American waters. The American Cod is the common species of the New England coast. The color of the back of this fish when alive, is a light olive-green, which turns to a pale ash when the fish dies, and is covered with numerous reddish or yellowish spots; the belly is a dusky white. Still the color of this species is very variable, some are very dark, some are very light, and some are a bright red color. These last are called Rock C. d. Some of these fish grow to a very large size; the largest we ever heard of weighed one hundred and seven pounds, but the average weight is about eight pounds.

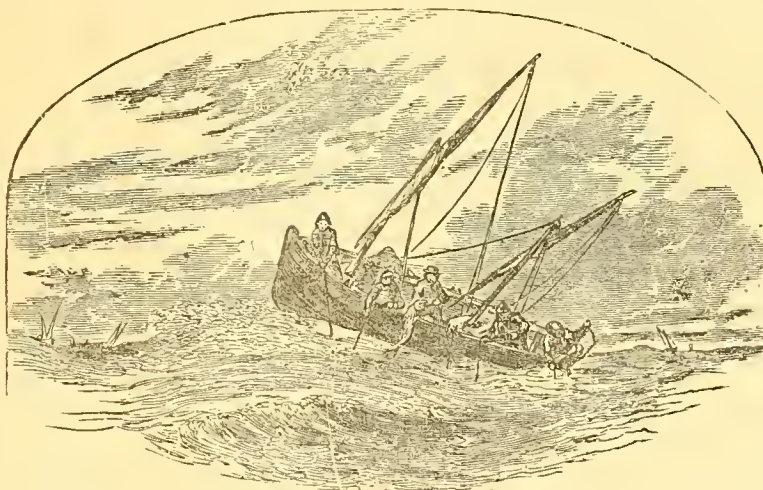
The common or bank Cod, so well known all over the world as an article of food is taken on the Grand bank in the deep water off the coast of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Labrador. It is a thick, heavy fish, sometimes weighing as much as ninety pounds. Its color varies, but it is generally a greenish brown fading into ash in the dead fish, with reddish yellow spot; the belly is a silvery opaque white, and the fins a pale green.

The Cod is abundant along the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, particularly in the region of Alaska. It also swarms along the west and north shores of Norway, and is found in

the Baltic and North seas, and off the coast of Iceland, the Faroe, Orkney and Western Islands.

This fish is a great eater and not very particular in the choice of its food. It will devour every thing that comes in its way in the shape of small fish, marine worms and shell fish. Indeed the Cod is quite a help to naturalists as a collector of deep sea specimens which it would be almost impossible to get at in any other way, and many are the specimens of rare and new shells which naturalists have obtained from its capacious stomach.

The Cod is very prolific. The roe has more than once been found to be half the gross weight of the fish. Some specimens of the female fish have been caught with more than eight million eggs. Were all these eggs to come to maturity, a pair of these creatures would in a few years fill the ocean; but only a small portion of the eggs ever come to life, and only a small percentage of the fish ever grow to maturity. The best authorities hold that it is an animal of slow growth but its habits have not been sufficiently investigated to enable the learned to give with certainty many details of its private life in its deep ocean home.



COD-FISHING.

Some few years ago it was generally believed that those fish made great migrations, or traveled to great distances at certain seasons of the year. Naturalists now assert that "the theory of the migration of the fish, once a general notion, is now known to be a popular delusion and has been abandoned by all scientific naturalists. The migratory instinct in fish is ascertained to be very limited, merely leading them to move about a little from their feeding ground to their spawning ground—from deep to shallow water. In fact there are in the world of waters great fish colonies, as there are great seats of population on land; and these colonies are stationary, having comparatively but a limited range of water in which to live and die. All around the shore of Newfoundland are numerous banks, or submarine elevations of greater or less extent, which constitute

the feeding and breeding grounds of the Cod; and each of these has its own fish colony which live and die within a limited range of their own habitat (dwelling place). They do not intermingle with other colonies or invade their domains. This is proved by the well known fact that the Cod of different localities are marked by distinctive features and qualities. . . . So, too, the vast fish colonies of the great banks, at a considerable distance from the shores, differ from shore fish, being larger and finer, and, except a few adventurous individuals that roam from home, are not found at any distance from the place of their birth. The bank and shore fish, keep to their respective homes.

AUSTRALIA.

BY G. J. T.

To the compass, which is said to have widened the seas, and the telescope, which has extended the heavens, we are largely indebted for many strange and wonderful discoveries in our own and in the stellar worlds which surround us.

Man is variously described by different authors as the animal that cooks, and the animal that laughs, and he might perhaps with equal propriety be termed the migratory or investigating animal. History does not reach far enough into the past to give us any account of a time when he was not anxiously searching for the philosopher's stone, which should transmute all metals to gold, for the fabled fountain of perennial youth, or something more wonderful still, of which his mind, borne along on the breeze of utopian hopes, perhaps formed no adequate conception. To this prying, inquisitive and acquisitive disposition we may chiefly ascribe the many wonderful discoveries of newly found lands and seas and unknown races.

Among the strangest of these comparatively new countries stumbled upon by "those who go down into the sea in ships," we may safely class Australia, that continent

" . . . 'midst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze;
And strange bright birds on their starry wings,
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things."

Australia lies almost opposite to us on the globe, and may be described as peculiarly opposite in various respects. For instance, when it is summer here, it is winter there; When we seek a warmer clime, we go south; whereas, the Australian must go north. At certain seasons the trees in this country shed their leaves, but in Australia many of them shed their bark. The oak tree of that country only flourishes near the water, and resembles in external appearance our pine. The cherries have a convenient habit of growing with the stones on the outside, and the bees have no sting; while in some parts you need not put your hand in your pocket for change to purchase peppermint-drops, as they fall like snow

flake from the leaves of the trees, and are much sought after and highly relished by the juvenile Australian.

In some parts of the interior no rain whatever falls during the year, while in other parts of the country copious rain storms are plentiful, and countless varieties of plants and trees flourish in the most luxuriant profusion, festooned with vines and parasitic plants of growth so rank that penetration is next to impossible without cutting a passage.

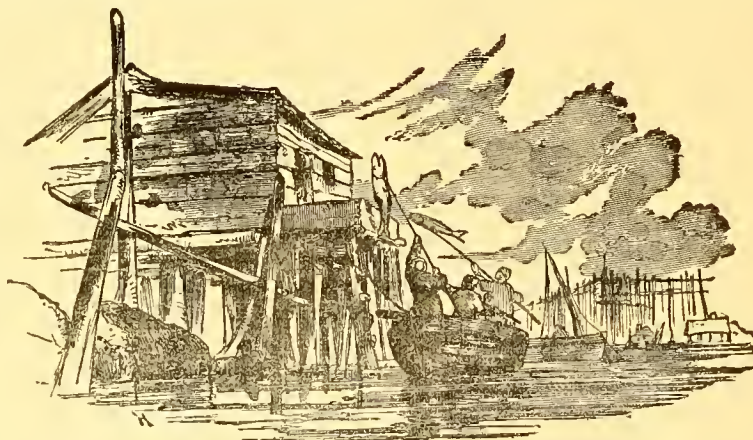
These forests and the plains adjoining are infested with many animals peculiar to this quarter of the globe. Many of them are *marsupials*, that is, they are so constituted as to be able to carry their young in pouches when the little ones are too young to provide for their own safety. The most remarkable of this class is the kangaroo, which springs along the ground by prodigious frog like leaps. These singular animals move about in droves and are quite as abundant there as our antelopes are here. Some of them are so large that one has been known to seize a man in his arms and bear him off with the evident intention of trying to drown him in a neighboring water hole. Then there are flying squirrels and flying foxes, as well as an animal called the dingo (a species of native dog), and a beautiful little speckled cat, whose character is sadly marred in the estimation of the husbandman by an overweening fondness for poultry. There are also quadrupeds there

with bills like birds, and amphibious fish that leap over the ground by means of their fins; also black swans and white crows.

[It is said that the white cockatoos fly about there in flocks as noisily and as numerous and are quite as destructive in their habits as the carrion crows in this country.] The emu is a large bird, resembling the ostrich, but much darker in color; it is perhaps needless to say that this bird cannot

fly, but depends for safety on his legs, which are so powerful that he can kill a dog with a single stroke of his foot. Parrots are more abundant than any other class of birds. The mutton bird of the vicinity cannot fly, but burrows in the sand, and is a staple article of food for the natives. A pigeon about the size of a sparrow is found there, also a gigantic species of crane, easily tamed, but retaining a somewhat dangerous predilection for children's eyes. Large milk-white hawks are common, as well as a bird with a voice like a stentor, called the laughing jackass; but the tui, or parson bird, similar in size and color to our blackbird, with the exception of two white feathers resembling a clergyman's bands depending from the breast, is said to be more noisy than anything else on the island. We may reasonably conclude from the name applied to this bird that reverence for parsons was not the distinguishing characteristic of the muscular Christians who first emigrated to that country at the expense of the parent government.

The native Australian is somewhat ingenious and eminently successful in his method of hunting ducks; he covers his head with a large green sod, and, submerging his body, wades out to where the ducks are disporting themselves in the water, and when near enough, seizes the unsuspecting canvas-backs by



COD - FISHING. - CURING - HOUSE.

the feet, and, dragging them suddenly under the water, dispatches them one after another until he is satisfied with the sport or has secured all he requires.

The boomerang of the native Australian is a most formidable weapon in the hands of an expert. "It is made of hard wood, from twenty to thirty inches in length, two to three inches in width and about half an inch thick, and is curved in the middle at an angle of one hundred to one hundred and forty degrees. When thrown from the hand with a quick, rotary motion, it describes very remarkable curves, often moving almost horizontally a long distance, then curving upward to a considerable height, and finally taking a retrograde direction so as to fall near the place from which it was thrown, or even far in the rear of it."

The little readers of the INSTRUCTOR have probably heard of "Old Uncle Ned," that renowned colored individual who "had no hair on the top of his head." Well, that isn't a circumstance to what the Australians can boast of in that line. They have a whole tribe who have no hair on the top of the head, nor on any part of it, and, what is even more remarkable, never had any, and in all human probability never will have any, unless that gentleman from New York can be persuaded to go out there with his hair restoring ointment.

In the foregoing I have touched upon but a few of the remarkable anomalies of Australia. It is certainly a wonderful country; but man does not seem satisfied with the remarkable discoveries already made; he seems to hunger and thirst for something yet unknown—for other worlds to conquer, and vessels are scouring the seas and expeditions traversing untrodden fields in order to gratify that thirst for knowledge which seems to be implanted within the human breast. Even as we write, adventurous individuals, at the risk of their lives, and apparently regardless of the melancholy fate of preceding expeditions, are boldly pushing their way northward, with the evident determination to either pierce the icy barriers which surround the pole or perish in the attempt. And should they succeed in reaching the placid waters of Dr. Kane's open polar sea and be permitted to glide calmly on over its untried surface, what may they not discover? It is impossible to conjecture!

"There are more things in heaven and earth
Than are dreamed of in our philosophy."

THE BRAVE GUIDE.

A PARTY of four men were traveling in New England, intent upon making the most limited vacations from business and study. They rode or walked as circumstances dictated, turning aside from the usual thoroughfares whenever there was promise of pleasure. They had heard of a newly discovered water-fall in the depths of the forest, and looked about for a guide who would lead them there.

"Guess Forrest Graves 'ill go 'long with you," said an old farmer of whom they had made some inquiries. "Come to think on't 'twas him who saw the falls fust of anybody. You go right up the road a quarter of a mile or so, and then turn off into a lane, and keep on till you come to a house. There's where Mrs. Graves lives; and if you can find her boy to home, he'll tell you more 'bout outdoor things than anybody else round here." "Strange, youngsters want to go tramping round that fashion," muttered the speaker, as the company walked on the way he had dictated.

The plainest house, and yet everything around it bespoke the refinement and taste of the occupant. Peins draped the

small widows, climbing into the very eaves, and creeping over the moss grown roof. A plot of ground devoted to flowers, bore witness in its arrangements and blending of colors to a true artist's hand.

"We are looking for a guide to the waterfall," said the young man who had knocked at the cottage door, removing his hat in presence of one whom at first glance he recognized as a lady.

"My son has guided a few parties," was her reply. "I will call him."

A single bugle note was answered with a shout, and directly the boy came in view. "Thorough-bred!" was the comment made by one, and never was this term used more fittingly.

"Forrest Graves" services were employed, and the party being already provided with food for the day, they set out at once, the guide walking in advance with a quick elastic step, which was the envy of his companions. He did not intrude upon them. He was simply acting as their guide, and spoke only when addressed or when necessary to give them some direction. He led them to some desired point, when he withdrew to a short distance, yet standing where he could see the glancing water.

He looked up and around to note the position of the sun and said:

"In about ten minutes a rainbow will span the fall."

They waited expectant. Gradually the arch grew to perfection before their gaze, and then as gradually disappeared.

"Anything to be seen up stream?"

"Nothing to be compared with this," replied Forrest. "You'll not find it hard climbing, but you will need no one to show the way. I'll wait for you here and keep guard over your haversacks."

They were not long gone, returning half famished, as they protested, and glad to find that tables and plates had been improvised for the occasion.

"Can I be of any assistance?" asked their guide.

"You can assist in finally disposing of our provisions," was the hearty reply.

"Thank you I have my own lunch along," and again the boy went away by himself.

Later, when full justice had been done to their repast, and a flask of brandy had furnished each with a stimulating draught, Forrest Graves was called.

"You must drink with us if you will not eat with us," now said the owner of the flask and the most reckless of the party.

"No, sir; thank you," was the boy's courteous response.

"But I shall insist upon it."

"You can do as you please, and I shall do as I please."

The young man sprang to his feet, and with a bound stood beside the boy too much absorbed in his own purpose to heed the quivering lips and flashing eyes of another.

"Now you are bound to try my brandy; I always rule."

"You cannot rule me." These words were scarcely uttered when the flask was seized and hurled into the stream, where the clinking of glass betrayed its utter destruction. Then a clear defiant tongue rang out: "I did it in self-defence. You had no right to tempt me. My father was once a rich man, but died a miserable drunkard, and my mother came here to keep me away from liquor till I should be old enough to take care of myself. I've promised her a hundred times that I would not taste it, and I'd die before I'd break my promise."

"Bravely said. Forgive me, and let us shake hands. My mother would be a happy woman if I was as brave as you. I wouldn't tempt you to do wrong. I shall never forget you, Forrest Graves, nor the lesson you have taught me."

The most reckless was the most generous, and seeing his error, apologized frankly. How many boys need to be kept from strong drink; and, alas! how many men and women! Who dares tempt them? Let it not be you or I.

UNDER THE SNOW.

From "All the Year Round."

(Continued.)

"I had much rather wait for you," I said. "Grandfather, with his lame foot, stands in great need of a good night's rest."

There hung over the fire a boiler which I regarded with greedy eyes. My father understood the signal, and served us some soup made of maize-flour and milk, which we ate, like soldiers, all out of one bowl. It was agreed that we should all go down together next day, which was yesterday. After which, I went to bed and fell asleep, without paying much attention to what was said by my father and grandfather, who had a long conversation in an under tone after their supper.

Next morning I was quite surprised to see the mountain all covered with white. The snow was still falling with unusual heaviness, being driven by a violent wind. I should have been highly amused, had I not remarked my relations' anxiety. I was very uneasy myself, when I saw my grandfather try to take a few steps, and drag himself along with great difficulty, supporting himself by the furniture and against the wall. The accident of the day before had caused his foot to swell, and made it very painful.

"Go," he said. "Lead away the child, before the snow is deeper. You see it is impossible for me to accompany you."

"But do you suppose, father, I can abandon you in that way?"

We spent a good portion of the day without coming to a decision. We had still hopes that assistance would be sent to us from the village. I said that I was big enough to do without a guide, and to help my father to drive the herd. My representations were of no use; my grandfather persisted in his resolution. He would not expose us to danger, by becoming a burden on us.

My father insisted, almost angrily. I wept while I witnessed the painful altercation. At last I contrived to put an end to it, by saying, "Leave me also in the chalet; you will reach home all the sooner. You will come back with sufficient help to fetch us. Grandfather will have somebody to wait upon him and keep him company. We shall take care of one another, and Providence will take care of us both."

"The boy is right," my grandfather said. "The snow is already so deep and the storm so violent, that I apprehend more danger from his following you than from his staying with me. Here, Francois, take my stick, it is a strong one and pointed with iron. It will help you down the mountain, as it helped me up. Let the cows out of the stable; leave us the goat and all the provisions which remain. I am more anxious about you than I am about myself."

When my father was on the point of starting, I gave him a handsome flask covered with fine wicker-work, which was a present from my mother, the first time I came up to the

chalet. It contained wine which I had provided for my grandfather the day before. He pressed me in his arms.

We drove out the herd, which appeared much surprised to find the earth covered with snow. Some of the cows seemed at a loss to find their way, and kept running in circles round the chalet. At last they congregated in a body, and set off in the right direction. At a very few paces distant, both my father and the herd disappeared, being lost to sight in the whirls of snow. When we saw them no longer, my grandfather appeared to follow them with his eyes raised to heaven.

We were roused from serious thoughts by the increasing violence of the wind. We were wrapped round by a curtain of thick black clouds, and nightfall came almost suddenly. Nevertheless, our wooden clock had only just struck three. We had been so anxious all day long, that we had never thought of taking food, and I was dying of hunger. At that moment, I made grandfather listen how the goat was bleating.

"Poor Blanchette!" he said. "She wants to be relieved of her milk. She is calling us to come and do it. Light the lamp; we will go and milk her, and then we will sup."

The wind roared loudly; it forced its way under the bardeaux of the roof, making them rattle; you would have fancied the whole roof was going to be carried away.

"Don't be alarmed," my grandfather said. "This house has resisted many a like attack. The bardeaux are laden with very heavy stones, and the roof, with its slight inclination, gives very little hold to the wind."

When the goat saw us she redoubled her bleating; she seemed as if she would break her rope to get at us. How greedily she licked the few grains of salt which I offered in my hand. She gave us a large pot of milk. I stood in need of it. My grandfather said, as he returned to the kitchen, "We must take good care not to forget Blanchette; we must feed her well, and milk her punctually morning and evening. Our life depends on hers."

After supper, we sat down by the fire; but the flakes of snow which fell down the chimney almost extinguished it. A cold draught of air also descended, and we could only keep ourselves warm by going to bed, after commending ourselves by prayer, to the Lord's protection.

This morning, on waking, I found myself in complete darkness, and at first supposed that sleep had left me earlier than usual; but hearing my grandfather groping his way about the room, I rubbed my eyes, and saw none the clearer for that. The snow had blocked up the window.

"The window is low," the old man remarked. "Besides, it is probable that the snow has been drifted into a heap on that particular spot: perhaps we should not find it more than a couple of feet deep a few paces from the wall."

"In that case, they will come and help us out?"

"I hope so; but, supposing that we are to be detained here for any length of time, we must see what resources we have; when we have done that, we will consider how we can best employ them. The day has dawned, there can be no doubt; for the hour-hand of the wooden clock points to seven. It is fortunate I did not forget to wind it up last night. We must always be punctual with Blanchette."

NOVEMBER 23.—Yesterday morning, when we discovered that we were more close prisoners than we were the day before, we were very much depressed and saddened; nevertheless, we did not forget our breakfast and the goat. While grandfather was milking, I watched him with great attention. He noticed

it, and advised me to try and learn to milk, in order to replace him, in case of need. I made an attempt, which was clumsy and unsuccessful at first, especially as Blanchette kept wincing and shifting her ground, as if aware of my inexperience; but I improved greatly after three or four trials.

When we had taken stock of our provisions and utensils, we wished to know what sort of weather it was out of doors. I went under the chimney and looked up through the only outlet which remained open in the chalet. In a few minutes, the sun suddenly shone upon the snow which rose around the opening to a considerable height. I pointed out the circumstance to my grandfather. We could exactly distinguish the thickness of the layer of snow, because the chimney does not rise outside above the roof. In fact, there is simply a hole in the roof, the outside chimney having been blown down in a storm.

"If we had a ladder," my grandfather said, "you might get up and disengage a trap which your father lately fixed on the top of the chimney, to keep out cold and wet, until the outer chimney is repaired."

"Never mind the ladder," I replied. "I saw in the stable a long fir-pole, and that is all I want. I have often climbed up trees no thicker than that, and the pole has still its bark on, which makes it easier to mount."

I set to work, tying a string to my waistband, to haul up a shovel after I got to the top. I managed so well with feet and hands, and by pressing against the walls of the chimney as the Savoyards do, that I reached the roof. With the shovel, I cleared away an open space, and found that there was about three feet of snow on the roof. Around the chalet it appeared to me that there was a great deal more. In fact, the wind had swept it up into a heap; nevertheless, there must have fallen an enormous mass of snow in a very short space of time. Everything round about the chalet is hidden under a thick white carpet; the forest of fir trees, which surrounds it in the direction of the valley, and which shuts in the prospect, is white like the rest, with the exception of the trunks, which appear all black. Many trees are crushed by the weight; I saw large branches, and even stems, that were broken into fragments. At that moment, there blew a strong and bitter cold wind from the north; the dark clouds which it drove before it opened at intervals. Gleams of sunshine flashed through the openings, and ran over the field of snow with the swiftness of an arrow.

(To be Continued.)

Stories About Utah.

BY J. L. BARFOOT.

(Continued.)

THE WILD CAT. (*Lynx Rufus*.—AUDUBON.)

IN these mountains there are several kinds of animals resembling the tiger in their habits; the wild cat also resembles it in its structure, color and markings. The American panther *felis concolor*, of Linnaeus, is sometimes found in this Territory; this animal, when young, is marked like the "barred lynx" or wild cat; when full grown it is known as the cougar, or California lion. The lynx proper, the *lynx canadensis* of naturalists, is also found here occasionally; this animal differs from the red

lynx and wild cat in color, the absence of stripes or bandings, and by the ears having erect pencilings, or tufts of hair at the tips. The red cat, or "tiger cat," the *lynx fasciatus*, of Rafinesque, has also got penciled ears, but is without markings, and different in color to the wild cat. This animal is getting scarce among us; his visits to the farm-yard and homestead are evidence of this. Even in this city the wild cat has been captured when visiting our chicken coops. Probably in a few years this beautiful animal which somewhat resembles a handsome, over-grown, domestic cat, will cease to be seen in this Territory.

In confinement the wild cat never loses its ferocity; it is a constant source of anxiety to mothers when their children are visiting the "menagerie." The office of keeper of such an animal is no sinecure either; it requires the utmost vigilance to prevent some of our children from being torn to pieces. Pussy is very sly; crouching in one corner, she fixes her eye on the visitor who is curiously gazing at her, and only waits for an opportunity to use her well armed claw. In this respect the habits of the lynx (*lynx canadensis*) are very similar, but such a paw! The wrist of the fore-arm of the lynx proper is huge compared with that of the wild cat. The power of fixing the eye, and that too without winking, when stared at has given rise probably to the expression, "lynx-eyed." The mental power of some persons may possibly influence this animal; our deceased brother, Martin Harris, one of the witnesses to the Book of Mormon, certainly appeared to have the power to do so upon the occasion of his last visit to this city, although so aged—over eighty-eight years. He commanded the animal to shut his eyes, which he certainly did in a few seconds. This seemed to satisfy the old gentleman, who must have possessed considerable will power, which was undoubtedly exerted whether it impressed the animal or not. Everybody may not possess such a power. A gentleman upon one occasion tried to "mesmerize" a wild cat, without success; "pussy" not only stared at the operator, but took a mean advantage of him when he was making certain "passes" towards her, by tearing his hands. It is assumed by those who profess the art of influencing by "mesmerism," that that effect can be produced by exercising the will of the operator on the patient, by which sleep may be induced and more or less control exercised over the mind of the person operated on. Perhaps the wild cat in question was not susceptible of this "influence," if such there be.

The wild cat belongs to the "carnivores," is "digitigrade," and "unguiculate," that is, the feet armed with claws. The canine teeth are longer than the other teeth. The fur is full and soft; it is prettily marked in stripes on the upper parts and sides, as well as the collar and throat and inside the legs. It is white underneath, with spots of the color of tortoiseshell or black. The tail has a small black patch at the end; the ears are black inside, with a white patch, and occasionally a slight penciling or tuft at the tip.

It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done but by making the most of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. Where we are, and what we are, is God's providential arrangement; and the wise and manly way is to look our disadvantages in the face and see what can be made of them.

CHEERFULNESS is the bright weather of the heart.

The Juvenile Instructor.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, - - - - - EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

EDITORIAL THOUGHTS.



Make it a practice in visiting the settlements for the purpose of holding meetings, to enquire of the Bishops and presiding officers how many of their boys and young men are learning trades, and it is rarely that, even in large settlements, we find more than one or two of the youth who are acquiring a knowledge of any mechanical branch of labor. There are several good-sized settlements which we have visited where not one boy or young man is learning a trade. The reflection forces itself upon us: what will become of us as a people if the emigration of mechanics from abroad should cease for a few years? We should soon lapse into semi-barbarism, for as the men possessed of skill died off, and the rising generation did not acquire a knowledge of mechanical branches of labor, our improvements would become less, and we should soon become like many of the South Americans whose only skill seems to be to ride on horseback and take care of herds of horses and cattle, and who live in the most primitive style—in their houses, the furnishings of their houses, their diet, their dress and all their surroundings.

We would hail the establishment of the United Order among the Latter-day Saints with gladness, if for no other reason than in it, when properly organized, a boy or girl can be taught all skilled branches of labor. It will then be to the interest of the entire community to develop the talent of every member of the community, and to furnish all necessary facilities, especially for the youth. As it is now, every man has to care for his own children. Nobody takes any special interest in him or his; but in that order there will be a unity of interest and feeling. If a boy has a particular taste for any branch of labor, it is probable that he will be furnished with the opportunity of becoming the master of that labor, and acquiring the necessary skill to work successfully in all its departments.

Nations acquire importance by the skill of their workmen. No nation can maintain a front rank in the earth which is dependent upon other nations for supplies. It is to this fact that England and France owe their superiority as wealthy and powerful nations in the earth to-day. If the skilled workmen of England were to forsake her shores, the sceptre of commerce would drop from her hand and would be seized by the nation whose people possessed the greatest skill. In the days of Louis XIV. and other kings of France great persecutions were instituted against the Protestants, or, as they were called, Hugonots. As a consequence, thousands of these people were murdered for their religion, and thousands fled from France to the adjacent countries where they could enjoy liberty of conscience. Hugonots were among the most skilled people in France, and by this cruel and senseless proceeding these kings deprived their nation of her manufacturing supremacy, and gave strength to her rivals. The effect of this emigration

of French Protestants into England was most marked. She advanced rapidly to the front place among the nations as a manufacturing power, for many branches of manufacture which were peculiar to France, were, by means of these poor French refugees, transferred to England. So also with Geneva in Switzerland and the towns of Holland.

These lessons should not be lost upon us as a people. Every boy and girl should seek by every means in his and her power to acquire a thorough knowledge of some branch of skilled industry; for it is skill that pays. A skilled workman in any branch of business lives easier, is more respected, and prospers more, if his other habits are good, than the man who lacks skill. We hope to see the day when every boy in our community, throughout all our valleys, will learn some trade; for if he has acquired a knowledge of it, and it should not be necessary for him to follow it for a living, it will do him no harm, and it may be of great service to him. Every girl who acquires a knowledge of some skilled branch of industry becomes more independent, and should she, through some misfortune, be thrown upon her own resources, she is less likely to suffer want than if she were destitute of skill. Therefore we say, boys and girls, learn trades!

It is pleasing to record instances of the success of some of the brethren in carrying into operation the United Order. The labors of Brother Lorenzo Snow in Box Elder County are most remarkable in results, and plainly exhibit what a vast amount of good can be accomplished by union and perseverance. There are no less than thirty branches of manufacture in successful operation under his direction, and the people are learning in a most practical manner the value of union. Brother Joseph A. Young is successfully carrying on labors of various kinds in the settlements of Sevier County. Farming, stock raising and several branches of manufacture are being conducted in a manner highly satisfactory, and those engaged therein find results that plainly establish the truth of the statements so frequently made by the servants of the Lord respecting the profits that would accrue to the people in carrying out the counsel that has been given. Brother John Brown at Pleasant Grove has also a portion of the people of that settlement organized in a similar manner, and among those who have entered into the organization the best of feelings prevail. Every day the advantages of being united in that manner become more apparent, and if the brethren and sisters who are thus organized keep the good spirit, act wisely and maintain their organization the effect upon their neighbors, who witness the good results of their labors, will be of a very encouraging character, and inspire faith in others to go and do likewise. We have received a letter from Elder David H. Cannon, in which he gives an account of a visit made by Brother A. F. Macdonald and himself to the Kanab in the interest of the Temple. Among other places visited was a new settlement situated half way between Mt. Carmel and Glendale in Long Valley. The place is called Orderville. There they found the people organized as one family, all eating together, but having separate rooms to withdraw to after their meals. The sisters take turns in the kitchen and on being questioned they said they were never happier in their lives. The dining room, which is 24 by 36 feet in the clear, is conveniently arranged. Their buildings, out houses, corrals and sheds all give evidences of thrift and industry. There is a gardener, who takes charge of the family garden and orchard, and calls such aid as he needs from time to time from the company. They have head farmers, or superintendents, and

for every fifty acres of land there is one man and two boys assigned, who are supposed to water, hoe and otherwise attend to that amount of land. They have a saw mill rented, and, after having paid for the use of the mill, the rest of the lumber they haul and pile up at the settlement; and to judge from the amount of lumber stacked on the ground, our correspondent says, they will soon have up all the houses necessary to make the family comfortable. They also have a dairy, the proceeds of which furnish the cash material for their buildings. Our correspondent inquired of the carpenters if they received any different wages from those engaged in other pursuits. The reply was that all the men received wages (or credit) alike. He inquired how it would be when harvest time came. The reply was that all hands expected to turn out and secure the crops at the proper time. He adds that there is an air of comfort and degree of happiness among them that is seldom seen in a single family, and if they keep their accounts strict, so that they can settle with dissatisfied persons whenever necessary, he saw nothing to hinder them from going on and prospering. Bishop Howard O. Spencer is in charge of this settlement and of the valley and it is under his direction that this family organization is being carried on.

We like to hear reports of this kind, for every effort at union, if carried on in sincerity, calling on the Lord for His aid, must result in an increase of experience among the Latter-day Saints. Their minds will be drawn out to comprehend the principles of union, and great benefits must undoubtedly flow from attempts of this character. We feel to say always: God bless every man who seeks to unite the Latter-day Saints and draw them closer together.

KITES.

As this is the season for kite-flying among our juvenile readers, some facts in relation to kites may prove interesting. We suppose that the Chinese have understood kite-flying longer than any other nation. It was a very ancient pastime in that nation, and even at this day one of the most popular amusements of the Chinese is kite-flying, and they exhibit ingenuity and skill in the construction of their kites. By the use of round orifices in them, supplied with vibrating cords, their kites produce a loud humming noise, resembling that made by a humming-top. As the kite is not alluded to by any early English author, it is supposed that its use was not known among our ancestors until probably within the last two hundred years. But in Pennsylvania a kite became the instrument of a most beautiful and important discovery in science.

Benjamin Franklin, with the view of testing his theory of thunder and lightning, and the identity of the electric fluid with lightning, constructed at Philadelphia, in 1752, a large common kite, which he covered with silk instead of paper, as less likely to be affected by the rain. To the upper, or perpendicular stick, was affixed an iron point; the string was as usual of hempen, except the lower end, where there was an insulating cord of silk; and at the spot where the hempen string terminated, an iron key was fastened. With this very simple apparatus, elevated in the midst of a thunder-storm, during which a shower wetted the hempen string, thereby increasing its conducting capacity, Franklin raised electricity to the dignity of a science. He observed the loose fibres of the string to rise as if erect; applying his knuckle to the key, he received a strong spark; repeated sparks were then drawn from the key, a phial was charged, a shock given, and all the experiments followed which are usually performed with an

electrifying machine. No discovery ever produced a more intense sensation; the striking experiments, diversified in form were everywhere repeated; in one instance only—that of Professor Richman of St. Petersburg—with a fatal result; and even in that catastrophe the kite was not the instrument employed. If any of our young experimental readers should be ambitious of repeating the feat of Franklin, and bringing the lightning from the clouds through the medium of a kite, it may be effected with comparative safety by using wire instead of a hempen string. The wire ought to be coiled on a strong rod or bar of solid glass, taking special care to hold the glass only in the hand. For security, a key should be suspended by a second wire from that which is coiled round the glass: which second wire may be brought into contact with a large silver coin, or plate of metal, placed on the ground; and if the key be lifted a little from the coin or plate, the electric stream will be seen to issue from the key to the point of attraction. Although no fatality is, we believe, recorded as having attended the experiment with a kite, great caution ought to be observed. If a sensation resembling that of a cobweb spreading over the face be felt, it will be prudent at once to throw down the glass bar and leave the kite to its fate.

The kite was also applied by Franklin to a singular use in bathing. Previous to entering the water, he would allow it to ascend, and then, lying on his back, suffer himself to be drawn across the stream by its flight. Bishop Wilkins, in his *Mathematical Magic*, proposed a carriage with sails, like a windmill to be driven by the air. In an essay under the title *Dædalus, or Mechanical Motions*, he described—and the description is illustrated by a drawing—"a sailing chariot that may, without horses, be driven on the land by the wind as ships are on the sea;" and he added, "that such chariots are commonly used in the plains of China, is frequently affirmed by divers credible authors." Attempts of a similar nature would appear to have been early made in Holland, where, since its introduction into Europe, the kite has been applied in aid of rapid transit on the ice of their frozen canals. In the present century, an enterprising and adventurous pelagogue availed himself of the artificial kite as a motive power in England. He started from Bristol with a fair wind, in a light carriage drawn along the high road by kites, and, it was said, actually reached London. The kite has also been used in England as a means of spreading a net over birds.

Seamen have been at all times remarkable for fertility of invention and the ingenuity of their appliances. During an expedition to Egypt, in the early part of the present century, a party of sailors belonging to a British ship of war turned a paper kite to amusing account. Among the wrecks of antiquity which surround Alexandria, no object is so striking amid the desolation around, as that popularly known as Pompey's Pillar. This monument of ancient art, standing in the desert, is acknowledged to be the finest column that Corinthian taste has produced; while the name expresses the popular belief that it was erected by Cæsar either to celebrate his triumph over Pompey, or to commemorate the fame and fate of his rival. It is composed of three pieces of red granite, one of which forms the pedestal, the centre, of the shaft (of one entire mass, measuring sixty three feet in height, with a diameter of eight feet), and the third the capital, presenting, of course, a more extended area. The Englishmen, having in an exploratory excursion through the country admired its elevation—ninety-three feet—determined to reach the summit; and for this purpose they extemporised a paper kite, which they flew over the column. To the kite was attached a string, by means of

which they succeeded in drawing a rope over the pillar; and thus the whole boat's crew contrived to haul themselves one after the other, hand over hand, in nautical style, to the top, and to stand secure on the capital of the Alexandrian Column, where they announced their success with cheers. The Egyptians and the wandering Arabs of the desert below, gazed with amazement at the exploit. Before their descent, which they effected with equal adroitness, they sang in jovial chorus, their national anthem, "Rule Britannia!"

SCENES IN CONGRESS.

(Continued.)

As soon as the delegates were mentioned there was a flutter of excitement all over the House. Those in the secret evidently expected a scene, as the case of the delegate from Utah had been considerably canvassed in the newspapers and in private conversation. The contestant for the seat had tried to impress everybody with whom he had conversed with the idea that the delegate elect would never be sworn in and that he himself would get the seat. His impudence and folly will at once be perceived when it is recollected that the delegate elect had received a vote of 20,969, while the contestant had only received 1942—a difference of upwards of 19,000 for the delegate elect. If anything had been proved by the election, it was that this contestant was not the man whom the people wanted. No sooner had the Speaker announced his intention to swear the delegates in, and they had walked forward in response to their names to the bar of the House, than Mr. Merriam, a member from the State of New York, jumped up and remarked that "before the delegate from Utah is sworn in, I have a resolution which I desire to offer." The Speaker remarked that one objection was sufficient at that stage of the proceedings to prevent the swearing in of a member, and he therefore requested the delegate from Utah to step to one side until the other delegates who were not objected to had been sworn in. As soon as the oath had been administered to them, Mr. Merriam offered the following preamble and resolution, upon which he demanded the previous question:

Whereas it is alleged that George Q. Cannon, of Utah, has taken oaths inconsistent with citizenship of the United States and with his obligations as Delegate in this House, and has been, and continues to be, guilty of practices in violation and defiance of the laws of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the credentials of said Cannon, and his right to a seat in this House as a Delegate from Utah, be referred to the Committee of Elections, and that said Cannon be not admitted to a seat in this House previous to the report from said committee.

It will readily be imagined that the reading of this resolution had the effect to increase the excitement and interest of the occasion. Every one in the gallery was anxious to see the man whom report credited with being the husband of four wives, and opera glasses were levelled upon him from all parts. The members themselves, also, were not free from interest; they watched with curiosity the effect these proceedings would have upon him. He stood at the bar of the House, at a point where every eye in the large assemblage could rest upon him, and he had never felt in his life more unconcerned or more undisturbed than on that occasion. No sooner was this preamble and resolution read than Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, sprang to his feet, and called for the reading of the credential of the delegate from Utah. The Speaker requested the clerk to read the certificate. It was as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF UTAH.

I, George L. Woods, governor of Utah Territory, do hereby certify that at an election held in and for the Territory of Utah, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1872, for Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, 22,913 votes were cast, of which number George Q. Cannon received 20,969, and Perry R. Maxwell received 1,942, and that 2 votes were cast for other persons; and that the said George Q. Cannon, having received the greatest number of votes for said office at said election, is by me hereby declared duly elected Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States from the Territory of Utah to the Forty-third Congress,

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Utah to be affixed.

Done at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on this the 11th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE L. WOODS,

Governor of said Territory.

By the governor:

GEORGE A. BLACK,

Secretary of said Territory.

Mr. Cox then requested his colleague, Mr. Merriam, who, by virtue of having offered this resolution and having moved the previous question, was entitled to the floor, to allow him to say a word. Mr. Merriam was discourteous enough to not grant him what he asked; but proceeded immediately to demand a vote, thinking, doubtless, thereby to gag the House and prevent all discussion upon the question. The parties for whom he was acting, as well as himself, knew very well that this entire proceeding was irregular and contrary to all precedent; but the ring in Salt Lake City were determined if possible to rob Utah of her representation in the national council and they were going to accomplish their object at all hazards; and in Mr. Merriam they found a willing instrument to carry out their designs. Mr. Cox again requested Mr. Merriam to yield to him for a moment only. He again refused; but the House was in no humor to submit to such an outrageous piece of business as this. Before any further proceedings could be had the previous question, as it is called, had to be seconded by a majority vote of the House. This Mr. Merriam failed to obtain, and having failed to obtain it the resolution passed out of his hands, he lost the control of the floor and Mr. Cox by that vote obtained it.

Mr. Cox then proceeded to argue that he did not reason moral questions there, he did not care anything about Mormonism, but his point was that the delegate elect from Utah had a *prima facie* right to the seat, and in refusing to give it to him the House was setting a precedent that might be exceedingly dangerous. He hoped the House would not depart from the regular established custom, and break down the *prima facie* certificate of the governor of the Territory. Said he, "Let us stand by our principle," and afterwards moved that the delegate from Utah be sworn in.

By this time the best minds in the House on both sides were awakened to the importance of the case, and the whole House became exceedingly interested in the proceedings. Mr. Kellogg of Conn. inquired if there was any other credential from the governor of Utah. The Speaker replied that he was informed by the clerk that this was the only credential. Then General Butler of Mass. requested Mr. Cox to allow him a single word. Mr. Cox replied that he yielded to him with pleasure. He said that he wished to say to the House that he did not believe that when a man comes here with proper credentials from the proper authority it has ever been the custom of the House or ever ought to be that he should not have his seat. "Because," said he, "the moment we break

away from that rule, then in high party times the House could never be organized. That is all that any of us have when we come here." He did not mean to give any opinion as to the merits of the case, of which he knew nothing; yet he would say that here is a case where a man holds from a governor of a Territory the proper credentials, and that Territory is entitled to be represented on the floor until something should be shown to the House to take away that right. He therefore trusted that Mr. Merriam who offered the resolution, would withdraw it and allow Mr. Cannon to be sworn in.

(To be Continued.)

MUSIC.

MANY people have an impression that somehow music is not just the becoming thing for boys. Girls may play the piano, boys never. "It isn't manly, and how it would look to see young gentleman playing waltzes and things like that!" It would be particularly distressing if he played nothing but "waltzes and things like that." In fact, a masculine pianist who habitually did so would be a melancholy monument to musical idiocy. The mere playing of the piano and other musical instruments by a boy, or a young man is not in any sense unmanly or unbecoming. The playing of much trifling and shallow music might be both. There are a dozen reasons why a boy should study music, only two of any value why he should not.

Every man should lead a double life. He should have an avocation and a vocation; a business or calling for the sober hours of the day, a pursuit or interest for his evening hours of study and leisure. This is not a new idea. It is the condensed wisdom of the world. One thing offsets the other. Too much business will kill a man. There must be a diversion, a change, a turning to thoughts and interests other than those of business. The business man who carries his ledger home is a fool. He gains two hours a day, to gain ten years of a shortened life. Reinforcements brought into line of battle on the run are sure to be whipped. They are weary and defeated in advance. A daily turning aside to other interests keeps a man fresh and bright for his regular business. Of all the pursuits, arts, or studies that may be used in this way none so cheap, so interesting and refreshing as music.

In the most crowded and industrious life there will come at times periods of dullness and enforced idleness. The chief danger of such times is the turning in upon one's self morbid selfishness and despondency. Nothing will so quickly take a man out of himself as music. Sit down to your piano, turn to the great and beautiful thoughts of the Tone Masters and forget yourself.

"Into each life some rain must fall."

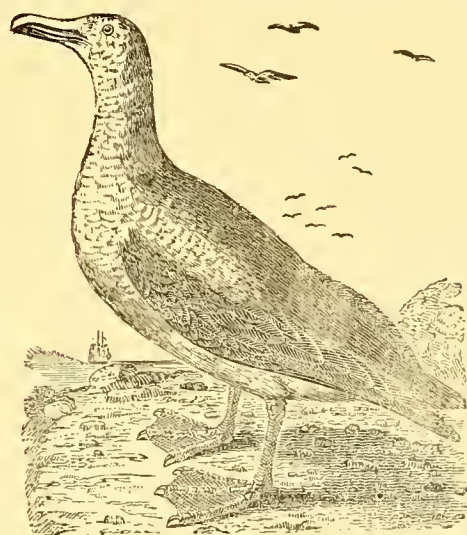
Among consolers music stands foremost. Nothing more soothing and consoling, more sustaining and satisfying than music, save love or religion. If a man can play the organ, or even the less sympathetic piano, he may without calling upon others and in his own way and mood win comfort and relief from his playing.

These are some of the higher reasons why boys should study music. There are many others of lesser value. The objections are the expense and the fact that for some temperaments music seems harmful. Music appeals so much to the emotions that some who practice it become one-sided. Their affections and emotions become stronger than their judgment. This is an

certainly true. At the same time it must be noticed that such persons are naturally weak in themselves. They would be no stronger had they never studied music. Frivolity and instability are not confined to musical people. Mental dwarfs may be found in any art, science or business. Music is exciting and stimulating. So are a dozen other things. There is reason and temperance in all things. After all there is one safe guide in this matter. Let the boy decide for himself. Show him the value of music. If he cares for it, he will desire to study it. If he does not, and the same remark may be applied to girls, waste no time over it. Life is too short to half-learn or half-love anything. As for the expense, any music teacher will tell you that as an investment music pays particularly well.—*Selected.*

THE ALBATROSS.

THIS fine bird is possessed of wondrous powers of wing, sailing along for days together, without requiring rest, and



hardly ever flapping its wings; merely swaying itself easily from side to side with extended pinions. Sometimes the bird does bend the last joint, but apparently only for the purpose of checking its progress, like a ship lacing her top-sail. It is found in the southern seas, and is very familiar to all those

who have voyaged through that portion of the ocean. Like the petrel, it follows the ships for the sake of obtaining food, and so voracious is the bird that it has been observed to dash at a piece of blubber weighing between three and four pounds and gulp it down entire. After this dainty morsel the bird was not able to rise from the water, but yet swam vigorously after another piece of blubber on a hook, snapped at it, and was only saved from capture by the hook breaking in its mouth.

KIND WORDS FOR A MOTHER.—Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, senses, and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goeth forth in might, for it is always the meridian, and knoweth no evening. The person may be gray haired, but her motherly relation is ever in the flourish, it may be autumn, yea winter with the woman, but with a mother it is always spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless we are of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness of this world come withering to our hearts, when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few will befriend us in misfortune—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

Questions and Answers ON THE BOOK OF MORMON.

REIGN OF THE JUDGES.

LESSON XCI.

Q.—When Moroni received permission from the governor to humble the king-men what did he do?

A.—He sent his armies against them.

Q.—What then occurred?

A.—Many of the king-men were slain, their leaders were cast into prison, and many agreed to fight for their country.

Q.—While Moroni had been engaged in putting down this insurrection what had the Lamanites done?

A.—They had entered the land of Moroni.

Q.—Did they meet with much resistance?

A.—No; the Nephites being weak in numbers, fled from their cities which were immediately seized by the Lamanites.

Q.—As Amalickiah with his army were pursuing the Nephites, whom did he meet?

A.—Teancum, with his army.

Q.—What then happened?

A.—A great battle was fought in which the Nephites were victorious.

Q.—How long did this battle last?

A.—Until it became dark.

Q.—Where was it fought?

A.—Near the border of the land Bountiful.

Q.—When was it fought?

A.—On the last day of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the judges.

Q.—What did Teancum do that night?

A.—Taking a servant with him, he stole into the enemy's camp and slew Amalickiah with a javelin.

Q.—When he returned to his troops what orders did he give?

A.—He ordered his army to be in readiness, as he expected an attack when the Lamanites discovered what had been done.

Q.—On the contrary what did they do?

A.—They fled southward into the fortified towns they had taken.

Q.—Who became their king?

A.—Ammoron, the brother of Amalickiah.

Q.—When Teancum saw they were determined to hold their fortified towns, what did he do?

A.—He kept his army at work round about making fortifications.

Q.—What orders did Teancum receive from Moroni?

A.—He was ordered to retain the prisoners he had taken and to fortify the narrow pass which was near the land Bountiful.

Q.—What did Ammoron do in the meantime?

A.—He took an army and attacked the Nephites on the west side of their territory.

Q.—After Moroni had protected the west side what did he do?

A.—He marched to assist Teancum on the east.

Q.—What city was Teancum preparing to attack?

A.—Mulek.

Q.—Why did he not attack it?

A.—He saw it was too strongly fortified.

Q.—In the beginning of the twenty-eighth year of the reign of the judges what was done?

A.—Moroni held a council with his captains to see what was best to do.

Q.—What did this council decide upon doing?

A.—They decided on sending an invitation to the commander of Mulek to come out with his army and meet them.

Questions and Answers ON THE BIBLE.

FIRST BOOK OF SAMUEL.

LESSON XCI.

Q.—On the following day as they were passing out of the city what did Samuel say to Saul?

A.—“Bid thy servant pass on before us, but stand thou still awhile, that I may shew thee the word of God.”

Q.—When the servant had passed on what did Samuel do?

A.—He took a vial of oil, and poured it upon the head of Saul and kissed him.

Q.—While doing so, what did Samuel say?

A.—“Is it not because the Lord hath anointed thee to be captain over his inheritance?”

Q.—What else did Samuel tell Saul?

A.—All that should befall him on that day.

Q.—What promise did Samuel make to him when he should meet a company of prophets?

A.—“And the spirit of the Lord will come upon thee, and thou shalt prophesy with them, and shalt be turned into another man.”

Q.—What admonition did Samuel then give to Saul?

A.—“And let it be, when these signs are come unto thee, that thou do as occasion serve thee; for God is with thee.”

Q.—What is said concerning Saul after hearing these things?

A.—“And it was so, that when he had turned his back to go from Samuel God gave him another heart; and all those signs came to pass that day.”

Q.—What became a proverb among the people?

A.—“Is Saul also among the prophets?”

Q.—Why did the people say this one to another?

A.—Because the spirit of the Lord came upon Saul and he prophesied among them.

Q.—What did Samuel require of the people?

A.—That they should present themselves before the Lord by their tribes.

Q.—For what purpose?

A.—That a king might be chosen.

Q.—Which tribe was taken?

A.—The tribe of Benjamin.

Q.—When the tribe of Benjamin came by their families which was taken?

A.—Saul, the son of Kish.

Q.—When search was made for Saul what was the result?

A.—“He could not be found.”

Q.—What did the people do then?

A.—They enquired of the Lord.

Q.—What was the Lord's answer?

A.—“Behold he hath hid himself among the stuff.”

Q.—When they had fetched Saul and he stood among the people, what was remarkable about him?

A.—“He was higher than any of the people from his shoulders and upward.”

Q.—What did Samuel then say unto the people?

A.—“See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen that there is none like him among all the people.”

Q.—What did the people then do?

A.—They shouted and said “God save the king.”

Q.—What did Samuel then do?

A.—He told the people the manner of the kingdom.

Q.—What else did he do?

A.—He wrote it in a book, and laid it up before the Lord.

Q.—What did Samuel do next?

A.—He sent all the people away, every man to his house.

Q.—What did Saul do?

A.—He also went home.

Q.—To what place?

A.—Gibeah.

Old America.

BY G. M. O.

ANCIENT RUINS.

(Continued.)

IN the department of Zacatecas, north of the city of Mexico, is situated on the level of a hill top which rises out of a plain, are the extensive remains of an ancient city, known as the ruins of Quemada. The northern side of the hill rises with an easy slope from the plain, and is protected by a double wall and bastions, while on the other side the steep and precipitous rocks of the hill itself form a natural defense. The whole of the elevation is covered with ruins. On the southern side chiefly may be traced the remains of temples and pyramids. The rock-built walls of these edifices are joined with very little mortar; the stones, many of which are twenty-two feet in thickness, and of a corresponding height, are retained in their positions mainly by their own massiveness. Captain Lyon, in his volume of travels in Mexico, gives a very minute and interesting description of Quemada, and says: "There is no doubt that the greater mass of the nation which once dwelt here must have been established upon the plain beneath, since from the summit of the hill we could distinctly trace three straight and very extensive causeways diverging from that over which we passed" (called the grand causeway) southwest from the hill, a distance of two miles. One of these causeways measures forty-six feet in width. These roads were all paved with stone. Nothing but confused heaps of stones thickly strewn over the plain remains of this once great city. The citadel alone still remains to tell of the strength and grandeur of a city whose name is lost, and the history of which, with that of its inhabitants, remains an unsolved mystery.

On the river Tecolutla M. Nebel found the ruins of ancient structures, to which he gives the name of a near Indian rancho, called Mapileá. He states that it is impossible to define the limits of this ancient work, because it is now entirely covered with thick vegetation and a forest, the silence of which has, perhaps, never been disturbed by an ax. He, nevertheless, describes some pyramids, many large sculptured stones and the indications of an extensive city once inhabited by a highly civilized people.

Fifteen leagues west from Papantla, near the eastern coast of Mexico, lie the remains of Tusapan. Nothing of this city remains in great distinctness but the pyramidal monument of Teo-calli. This edifice has a base line of thirty feet on every side, and is built of regular and nicely cut stones. A single stairway leads to the upper part of the first story, on which is erected a quadrangular house or tower, while in front of the door still remains the pedestal of the idol, or perhaps the altar of worship. The interior of the apartment is twelve feet square; the ceiling terminates in a point, like the exterior roof. The walls have been painted, but the outlines of the figures are no longer distinguishable. The door and the two friezes are formed of sculptured stones. From the fragments of carving and the variety of figures of men and animals that lie in heaps about the rest of the city, this temple was, in point of adornment, by no means the most splendid edifice of Tusapan. Nebel found a statue of a woman nineteen feet high, cut from the solid rock, with the remains of a water-pipe

connected with the body, from which he infers that it was the remains of a fountain; from this figure the stream was carried by a canal to a neighboring city.

Near the city of Jalapa, and not far from the main road to the city of Mexico, were discovered, in the year 1835, the ruins known as Misantla. On a lofty ridge of mountains in the canton of that name there is a hill called Estillero, near which lies a mountain covered with a narrow strip of table-land, perfectly isolated from the surrounding country by steep rocks and inaccessible canyons. Beyond these are lofty walls of hills, from the summit of one of which the sea is visible. The only part of the country by which this plain is accessible is the slope of Estillero; on all other sides the solitary mountain seems to have been separated from the neighboring land by some violent earthquake, that sunk the land to an unfathomable depth. On this isolated and secluded eminence are situated the remains of an ancient city—Misantla. As you approach it by the slopes of Estillero a broken wall of stones united with cement is first seen. This appears to have served as a protection to a circular plaza, in the centre of which is a pyramid eighty feet high, forty-nine feet front, and forty-two in depth. It is divided into three stories; at least, that is all that remains. On the broadest front a stairway leads to the second body, which, in turn, is ascended at the side, while the top of the third is reached by steps cut in the corner edge of the pyramid. Around the plaza commence the remains of a town, extending northerly for near a league. Immense square blocks of stone buildings, separated by streets at the distance of three hundred yards from each other, mark the sites of the ancient habitations, fronting upon four parallel highways. In some of the houses the walls are still four feet high, but of most of them nothing but the outline of their foundations is to be seen. On the south the city was defended by a long, narrow wall. In the cemetery connected with the city several bodies were found, parts of which were in tolerable preservation. Two stones, a foot and a half long, by half a foot wide, bearing hieroglyphics, were discovered; several figures cut out of stone and many domestic utensils have also been found.

Forty years after the conquest of Honduras the ruins known as Copan were discovered; they were then, as now, densely covered by a forest. At the time of their discovery by Europeans they were wholly mysterious to the natives. They are situated in so wild and solitary a part of the country that they have not been very carefully explored. It is known that they extend two or three miles along the left bank of the river Copan; how far from the river into the forest they extend, no one has told. Mr. Stevens describes his first view of them as follows: "We came to the right bank of the river, and saw, directly opposite, a stone wall from sixty to ninety feet high, with frieze growing out of the top, running north and south along the river six hundred and twenty-four feet, in some places fallen, in others entire." This wall supported the rear and elevated side of the foundation of a great building. It was built of cut stone laid in cement, the blocks of stone being six feet long. He saw a stone column standing by itself, fourteen feet high and three feet on each side from top to bottom. It was richly ornamented with sculptured designs on two opposite sides, the other sides being covered with inscriptions finely carved on the stone. On the front face, surrounded with sculptured ornaments, was the figure of a man. Fourteen other obelisks of the same kind were seen by Mr. Stevens, some being higher than this; some of them had fallen. The great building first noticed stood on a pyramidal foundation, supported along the river by the high back wall.

Mr. Stevens describes it as an "oblong inclosure," which it is customary to call the temple. The other three sides are formed by a succession of pyramidal structures and terraced walls, measuring from thirty to one hundred and forty feet in height. It is accessible from the river side by flights of steps, similar flights leading down on the inner side into the enclosed area. Two small pyramidal structures are on the south west angle of the river wall. Running at right angles with the river, and within the boundary marked by these structures, is the southern wall of the temple, beginning with a range of steps thirty feet high. At the south-eastern extremity of this wall is another massive pyramid one hundred and twenty feet high on the slope. To the east of this are the remains of other terraces and pyramids, and a passage twenty feet wide, which seems to have formed a gateway. The temple wall, running from south to north, continues for a distance of four hundred feet, and then turning at right angles to the left, runs again southwards and joins the other extremity of the river wall. Within the area enclosed by these walls are other terraces, and pyramids one hundred and forty feet high, enclosing two smaller areas, or courtyards, one of which, situated near the eastern boundary wall, is two hundred and fifty feet square, and the other, close to the river wall, one hundred and forty feet by ninety, both being forty feet above the level of the river, and accessible by steps cut in the sides of the sloping walls that enclose them.

SUNDAY LESSONS. FOR LITTLE LEARNERS.

ON THE HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH, THE PROPHET.—LESSON XII.

- Q.—Was the box entirely covered with soil?
A.—No; a small portion of the lid was to be seen.
Q.—After removing the soil from around the lid, what did Joseph do?
A.—He raised it up with a lever.
Q.—What did he then see?
A.—He saw the plates, the urim and thummim and the breast-plate.
Q.—Did Joseph try to take them out?
A.—Yes; but the angel told him not to touch them.
Q.—Did the angel tell him when he might have them?
A.—Yes, in four years from that time.
Q.—Did the angel give him any further instructions?
A.—Yes; he told him to meet him there one year from that day.
Q.—What day and month was it.
A.—On the 22nd of September, 1823.
Q.—What else did he tell him?
A.—He told him to meet him on the same day the three following years at the same place.
Q.—How long had the plates been buried there?
A.—Fourteen hundred years.
Q.—Who buried those plates there?
A.—A prophet of God by the name of Moroni.
Q.—When did Moroni put them there?
A.—About four hundred and twenty years after the birth of Jesus Christ.
Q.—Was Moroni, who buried the plates, the same person who came to Joseph and told him where to find them?
A.—Yes.

HURRY and CUNNING are two apprentices of Despatch and Skill; but neither of them ever learned their masters' trade.

DISCONTENT.

A man in his carriage was riding along,
His gaily-dressed wife by his side;
In satins and laces she looked like a queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed;
The carriage and couple he eyed,
And said, as he worked with his saw on a log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride!"

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife;
"One thing I would give if I could—
I would give all my wealth for the strength and the health
Of that man who is sawing the wood."

ENIGMA.

I am composed of six letters:

- My 6, 2, 4, 5 is a seasoning;
My 3, 2, 4 is the name of an animal;
My 4, 2, 1 children sometimes do while eating;
My 2, 4, 5 we must all arrive at;
My 1, 2, 4, 5 is used by a carpenter;
My 6, 3, 2, 4 is a source of annoyance to fishermen;
My whole is a noted river of Asia.

THE answer to the Enigma published in No. 11 is JERUSALEM. We have received correct solutions from Abbie Hyde, Hyde Park; Maria M. Miller, Richfield; Lydia L. Allred and Luanna A. Booth, St. Charles; Diana Radford, Kanosh; Thomas Wheeler and C. Elkins, Sugar House Ward; Charles Brain, S. Waite, E. S. Eismore, Louie Snelgrove; Daniel Spencer and W. T. Cooper, Salt Lake City. We have also received the following answer in rhyme from James Stirling, Salt Lake City:

King JESUS is the Lord of Saints; His name we should revere;
But wicked MEN reject His laws, His gospel scorn to hear.
The gospel teaches us to shun the use of wine and ALE,
And thus gain strength of mind and ARM to make God's work prevail.
The Prophet SAMUEL from his youth, grew up in all God's ways,
And JAMES, the Apostle of the Lord, taught wisdom in his days.
True, SALES are made in every store, and SALEM we extol;—
I must conclude my "Enigma" with JERUSALEM, "my whole."

If you form a resolution, and then break it, you set yourself a bad example, and you are very likely to follow it.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR

Is Published in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory,
EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

GEORGE O. CANNON, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

TERMS IN ADVANCE

Single Copy, per Annum — — \$2 00.

Office, South Temple Street, one block west of Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah.

All Communications to this Office should be directed,
"EDITOR JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR."